Philosophical Transactions

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the other. The burnings cauſed on the paper by both, were very near alike; and I concluded thereupon, that if the burning had any effect in the gout, it proceeded not from any peculiar quality in the *Moxa*, but only from the burning it ſelf, and that if the burning were made with *Cotton*, it would produce as good effects as if made with *Moxa*

I have taken very near the ſame quantity of *Moxa*, *Cotton*, and the matter which lies within a *Cheſnut* againſt the red outer skin thereof, and burnt them together one by the other, and I have ſeen, that they all three, after burning, left behind them an oleous matter; but the *Moxa* moſt: Which may proceed from hence, that though there ſeemed to be the ſame quantity of all, yet the *Moxa* held more, it being finer than *Cotton*, and therefore lying cloſer together, and conſequently yielding more oyl. Whence it appears, that Mr. *Buſſchoff* had not ſo good reaſon to extol the *Moxa* and its preparation above *Cotton* or other the like ſubſtances.

Having conſider'd the ſaying of Chirurgions, that *Cotton* is fiery and malignant if any wound be dreſſed therewith; I have found, that that fierineſs or malignity conſiſts in this, that *Cotton* hath two flat ſides, (as was ſaid above) and conſequently every part of it hath two ſharp ſides, which being thinner than globuls, that make up the Carneous filaments, and being alſo ſtiffer than the globular fleſh, it comes to paſs, that *Cotton* being laid upon a wound, not only the globuls of the yet ſound fleſh are annoyed by the ſharp ſides of it, but alſo the new matter which is conveyed to make new fleſh, and is yet ſofter than the fleſh already made, is the more eaſily cut aſunder and diſſolved; whereas on the contrary, linnen-rags, having roundiſh parts and many of them lying firm together, and ſo making up a greater body, are not capable to wound the globular parts of the fleſh.

The Deſcription of a Celeſtial Globe, artificially made, ſhewing the Apparent Motions, from Eaſt to Weſt, and from Weſt to Eaſt, of the Sun, Moon, and Fixed Stars: Made by Monſieur Didier L'Alleman, *Maſter Watchmaker at* Paris, *and communicated to the Publiſher in French, and here by the ſame made Engliſh.*

THis Globe hath been made conform to the Obſervations of the moſt famous Aſtronomers of this Age, and directed by Monſieur *Antonine Agarrat*, Profeſſor of the Mathematicks at *Paris*.

The bigneſs of it is only of four Inches diameter. The body of the Globe of burniſh't Steel, where all the figures of the Conſtellations are deſigned in Silver-colour, but the Stars themſelves of all Magnitudes are put on in emboſſed Gold.

This Globe moves from Eaſt to Weſt in 24 hours; and you may there ſee the Sun exactly riſe and ſet as in the great World, together with the Moon, as alſo the Stars of the Conſtellations; likewiſe how the Sun of this Globe comes to his Meridian, with an admirable regularity, conform to the *Primum mobile*.

Beſides this, you may there ſee, that every day the Sun ſenſibly paſſeth one degree from Weſt to Eaſt, which is its own proper motion finiſhed by him in a year, and thereby deſcribing to us the Inequality of Days and Nights.

Moreover, you may there obſerve every day the *Mean* motion of the Moon from Weſt to Eaſt, how ſhe increaſeth according as ſhe removeth from the Sun, ſo that it ſhews viſibly the firſt quarter of the Moon, the end of the ſecond quarter which is the Full; then the third quarter which is the laſt quadrature, and laſtly her Conjunction with the Sun. And thus ſhe is ſeen to finiſh every month her Synodical Courſe; and by her diurnal motion of 24 hours ſhe ſhews the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, or high and low water.

The Meridian ſerveth for a Needle to ſhew the Hours which are marked upon the Zodiack, where the Sun marcheth regularly, which hath two main rays, one whereof goeth directly Northward, the other South-ward.

That of the North marks the way or degree, which the Sun maketh from Weſt to Eaſt upon the Signs of the Zodiack, and upon a Circle of Silver, where the 360 Degrees of the Circle are marked. The other ray, of the South, marks upon another Circle of Silver the days of the Month, where the 365 days are noted.

This Globe may generally ſerve for the whole World, ſeeing you may put it to all the Elevations of the Pole.

The Circles of the Longitude of the Stars, which ſeparate the Signs, and which come from the Poles of the Zodiack, are marked by gold-wires; as alſo the Equator, the Tropicks, and the Polar Circles.

There is but one great Spring, the *primum mobile*, which puts all the reſt in motion. It is wound up by the Antarctique Pole, and you may wind it up to the right or left hand, without

wronging

wronging any contrary motion. And by the Arctique Pole, you may advance and retard this movement, if you ſhould find any inequality, without altering at all the great Spring.

So far the Deſcription of this artificial Globe; of which we hope we ſhall very ſhortly know the price.

A Deſcription of the Diamond-mines, as it was preſented by the Right Honourable, the Earl Marſhal of England, *to the* R. Society.

THe parts of the World known to contain *Diamonds*, are the Iſland *Borneo*, and the Continent of *India extra & intra Gangem*: *Pegu* is likewiſe reported to have ſeveral; but the King not potent, his Country being but thinly inhabited, contents himſelf with his Mines of *Rubies*, *Saphires*, *Topaſſes*, *Emeralds*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Braſs*, *Tinn* and *Lead*, and ſeveral other Commodities his Country affords, in great plenty, rather than to ſuffer new enquiries to be made, leſt the diſcovery of ſuch an additional Treaſure ſhould invite ſome of his Neighbours, more potent, to invade him. But leaving the deſcription of other places to thoſe that know them better, I ſhall only keep my ſelf to the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, with which I am acquainted, and having viſited ſeveral of its Mines, am able to ſay ſomething thereof Experimentally.

The Diamond-Mines in theſe parts are generally adjacent to Rocky-hills, or Mountains, whereof begins a great Ledge or Range near *Cape Comorin*, extending in breadth about 50 *Engliſh* miles, ſome conjoyning, others ſcatter'd: and running thence in length quite through *Bengala*. In, among, and near theſe Hills, in ſeveral places, are known to be (as its believed moſt of them have) Mines; many of them are poſſeſſed by petty Princes, or *Rajaes*, of the *Hundues*; ſome driven thither for ſhelter by the *Mores*, who have taken the greateſt part of their Country from them; others never overcome, as the *Rajaes*, on the Hills in and near *Bengala*, who admit of little or no Commerce with their Neighbours or paſſage through their Country, which (being barren, in few places affording good water, the ways craggy and very toylſom, eſpecially to an Army) the *Moors* covet not, but let them enjoy it peacably; yet to prevent danger, they forbid digging (as the King of *Pegu* does) or dig ſome few Mines only very privately, ſo that a great part of the Mines are unſearcht and concealed. But the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Viſiapore*